

Daily Democrat.

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The paper is published every day except on Sundays and holidays. It is published at the office of the Daily Democrat, in the city of Louisville, Kentucky.

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LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.

FRANKFORT, March 7.

Editors Democrat:—The news from this place is not of any stirring importance these war times. We have no war here. Nobody is killed or wounded daily, and nobody cares for news unless it is of war, blood and foot-roads. The Confederates have taken themselves to the latter employment of late, and we can't guess if they will get out of the habit.

The Legislature has several important bills undeposed. The relief bill has passed the House, but the Senate will not pass it; at least such is the current opinion here.

Judge Underwood has an important bill that will involve a good deal of discussion. It is a report from a select committee, and proposes a permanent law that property sold under execution shall bring two-thirds of its value or no sale.

The Union feeling is strong here, and is not in the least lessened by the news of the outrages we daily hear of as committed in this State.

The record of the Union men so far will abide the test of time. We hope to see it sustained by any unstatesmanlike action, provoked by the atrocious conduct of rebels.

The President's message fell upon all unexpectedly. What does it mean? Congress will offer aid to any State that wishes to abolish slavery, leaving it where it is, at the discretion of the State.

No slave State has shown the slightest disposition to dispense with slavery; and, just now, no one would entertain the question.

Are the intimations given out intended to threaten the rebel States, and induce them to lay down their arms?

In any view of the case, we don't see the utility of the message, nor the bugbear in it to some people see.

Nothing could be wilder than the proposition to buy all the negroes, except the hope of doing anything with them after they are bought. If the United States Government should do it, the said United States would be in a worse fix than the man who bought the elephant. The task of reconstructing society would be infinitely more difficult than that of crushing out this rebellion. It is one no sane man would think of taking on his hands. The Indian could be made of no use to the white man, and he passes away, through generations of suffering and misery, to annihilation. So the negro will go, when he is no longer useful to the white man.

We regard this message as simply a blunder that will do no good. The free States are not going to be taxed to benefit the slave States, or to pay for negroes, and there is no warrant for such an exercise of power in the Constitution.

This Legislature will adjourn—when? The House to day would not entertain the question. The men for relief will not adjourn until the record is clear that the Senate will do nothing. REPORTER.

In the chapter of accidents, an unexpected copy of the Richmond Examiner and a copy of the Cincinnati Gazette came to hand on Tuesday, and we were forced to contrast the accounts of the two recent and important battles of the East and West. From two different sources we learned what Kentucky did at Fort Donelson with two regiments, and what our dear old Mother, Virginia, did at Roanoke. The 26th Kentucky reported, officially, the loss of 12 killed and 67 wounded—total, 89.

The 17th Kentucky reported 7 killed, 30 wounded and 1 missing—total, 38. The entire killed, wounded and missing of the two regiments was 19 killed, 87 wounded and 1 missing—total, 107.

A letter from an "officer" of the Virginia rebel troops to the Richmond Examiner makes the following harsh comment upon the exploits of the Virginians at Roanoke Island:

The Roanoke affair is perfectly incomprehensible. The newspapers are filled with extravagant laudations of our valor—the annals of Greece and Rome offer no parallel. Whole regiments were defeated by companies, and we yielded only to death. Our men finally surrendered "with no blood on their bayonets"; and what is the loss? Richmond Blues, two killed and five wounded; McCulloch's Rangers, one killed and two wounded; the other four companies lost in all two killed and eleven wounded. Comment is needless. The whole army had better surrender at once, for it will eventually come to it.

I am, Sir, &c., AN OFFICER.

The total loss of the famous Richmond regiment, the flower and chivalry of the Old Dominion, was the enormous sum of twenty-three. That is a little over two thirds of one Kentucky regiment lost, and one-third of the other's losses. These are official reports. The Kentucky losses are comparatively heavy. The Virginia losses, inexcusably light.

The chivalry doesn't battle quite so hard to rebel as loyalty does to quell it.

We announce Judge Williams, of Mayfield, as a candidate for Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Judge Sittles, whose term expires. Judge Williams is an able lawyer, of long experience on the bench, and a loyal man who has stood faithfully amongst the faithful. We commend him to the voters of that district.

When Napoleon found a brave and gallant officer he placed upon his breast the insignia of the Cross of Honor, more honored than the Marshal's baton. When Congress wishes to honor men equally gallant it makes them Major Generals, and crams them, like a double charge in a cannon, two in a single fort.

At a ball at Rio Janeiro, the river rose so high that the ladies were compelled, say the exchanges, to be carried out "in the arms of the people." What a glorious thing it must have been to be one of the people.

Can't the Congress of the United States originate some other way of honoring a brave and gallant soldier, and one he would esteem as much, than appointing him to a Major General's position?

A correspondent, whose poster sympathies, with rebel, wishes to know "how a 'D. D.' can violate his oath of allegiance." We answer promptly—by his drawing a dash between the two W's.

We observe that Congress is making Major Generals with great profusion.

AN INTERESTING DOCUMENT.

[From the Nashville Times of the 2d.]

A Brief History of Two Weeks of the War in Tennessee.

PROGRESS OF THE PANIC—BURNING OF THE GUNBOATS—DISTRIBUTION OF STORES—DESTRUCTION OF THE BRIDGES.

Monday morning, the 17th, came, but it brought no gunboats or Federal troops. It had rained considerably the previous night, and the streets were full of mud, yet the Confederates troops came about the city. The city was filled with soldiers, wet, hungry and worn out by long and continuous marches. The excitement of the previous night had not subsided. Business places of all kinds were suspended and the stores and shops closed. Everybody seemed hurrying to and fro, many seeking friends to advise with, while perhaps the same friends were upon a similar mission; yet the majority seemed to have no definite object in view. Many who were wealthy removed themselves and what property they could take with them out of town, while the thousands of poor had no alternative but to remain. Of course the city was full of rumors of every conceivable description, and it would have been perfectly futile to have attempted to glean a grain of truth from the flying reports. There was no possibility of getting out of town, except at enormous cost, the military authorities having taken possession of all the railroads, and the owners of vehicles refused to hire them out, unless the hire was paid in advance of carriages and horses. Notwithstanding these exorbitant demands, large numbers paid the prices demanded and left the city. During Sunday a report reached the city that General Pillow had surrendered to the Union at Fort Donelson with a portion of his respective commands, after the surrender had been determined upon. This report was subsequently confirmed by telegraph from Clarksville. The report was that on Monday morning, which brought these generals up, together with a number of officers and privates who had participated in the engagement at Fort Donelson.

In the morning a portion of the public stores was distributed, but an order was soon promulgated countermanding the distribution, and many a "poor, lone woman" and many a "poor, lone man," who had resolved the night "just in time" to be "late," turned away grievously disappointed. It was announced as the determination of Gen. Floyd, who was in command, to ship the stores off for the Union army, and the arrangements of wagons and men were extensively made with the view of getting the provisions and other stores, not needed for the army, to the railroad depots and placed in the cars.

The timid were not yet assured that a battle would not be fought on the opposite side of the river, and their fears were heightened by rumors that Gen. Johnston, Pillow and Floyd had determined to make a stand a few miles out of the city, and the counter-marching of troops gave color to these rumors. So general had become the conviction that the war was to be fought almost upon the confines of the city, and that it would be necessary for the women and children to seek safety in flight from the impending conflagration, which was to sweep Nashville, that many of the women of the city, who had been in the city since the face of the earth, that it became necessary for Gen. Barrow and Major Cheatham to again confer with General Johnston to ascertain his purposes in regard to Nashville. Upon the 19th of March, Gen. Johnston briefly addressed the assembled multitude upon the Public Square, stating that they had the assurance of General Johnston that at a council of war held that morning, General Johnston and his staff had agreed with him that, under the circumstances and in the condition of the troops, it would be impolitic to make a stand here; that the Confederates army would retire before the arrival of the Federal troops, and leave the city to be quietly turned over to General Buell. Thus was removed all fear of the danger to the safety of the city from an unexpected source, and the people were enabled to contrast the accounts of the two recent and important battles of the East and West. From two different sources we learned what Kentucky did at Fort Donelson with two regiments, and what our dear old Mother, Virginia, did at Roanoke. The 26th Kentucky reported, officially, the loss of 12 killed and 67 wounded—total, 89.

Late in the evening a handbill was issued announcing that Gen. Pillow would address the people on the Public Square at seven o'clock. Long before the hour designated a large crowd had gathered, and many of the people were in the city.

Gen. Pillow, fresh from the bloody field of Fort Donelson, had to say, for he was not known to what subject he would address himself. At the time appointed Gen. Pillow addressed the multitude, occupying exceeding five minutes' time, informing them that the city would be surrendered, and counselling them to remain quiet and orderly. The Federal, he said, "will be here in a few days, and I pledge you my honor that this war will not end until they are driven across the Ohio river. The officers who come among you are gentlemen, and of course will behave as such towards the people." Some remarks about the terrible fight at Fort Donelson, Gen. Pillow retired and left immediately upon the cars for Columbus. Subsequently, he called upon Gen. Johnston, at the residence of S. D. Morgan, Esq., and in response to repeated calls he appeared at the door and addressed the multitude briefly, confirming what Gen. Pillow had said in regard to the surrender of Nashville.

The postoffice was closed at an early hour in the morning, the establishment having been removed to Murfreesboro'. Since then Nashville has been cut off from the postal facilities southward, and communication is just now being opened up with the North. For ten days Nashville was completely isolated, all the newspapers were suspended, and the city was in a melancholy gloom hung over the city.

During the night of Monday, the 17th, the two gunboats in process of construction at the wharf were burned by order of the military authorities, and the fire-bell pealed out its terrifying notes of warning in "the dead watches of the night," thousands were aroused from their slumbers expecting from the bright glare that met their eyes, to see the city in flames and in flames it had been freely circulated during that and the previous day, that some of Gen. Johnston's troops had sworn in their wrath that they would reduce the city which they regarded of so much importance to the Confederate States, to a heap of ashes sooner than see it turned over to the Federal. Whether these rumors had any foundation in reality was little of consequence; they served the purpose of frightening thousands of people, alike out of their wits, and who were only assured when the cause of the alarm was ascertained. The propriety of such a conflagration at night was clearly demonstrated, but the lesson was not heeded.

The morning of Tuesday, the 18th, dawned cloudy, damp and chilly, but with it came in no intelligence of the conflagration at night, and the city was in the previous day.

The distribution of the Government stores was again commenced, and large amounts of various kinds were given out during the day. This distribution created much excitement, and serious fears of a riot were entertained. Indeed, it was all the Mayor and city police, in connection with the military, could do to keep even an approach to order in one or two localities. A good deal of the stores, especially in the Quartermaster's Department, was turned over to thousands of poor women who had labored faithfully for the Government for months past, in satisfaction of balances due them.

It was known to a good many citizens on Monday that the destruction of the railroad and suspension bridges had been determined on, as a military necessity, and that work was expected to have been completed Monday night, but it was not.

The fact became generally known on Tuesday.

and urgent appeals were made to Gen. Floyd (General Johnston and Pillow having left the city) to spare the suspension bridge, as it was of the highest importance to the people of Nashville to have uninterrupted communication with the other side of the river, from whence, for a time at least, they must draw nearly all their market supplies. His uniform answer was, that the destruction of both bridges was regarded as a military necessity, and that it was his imperative duty to put into execution the plans agreed upon.

Tuesday night the torch was applied to the railroad bridge and in a short time that remained of that splendid structure were the bare pillars and abutments and a few smoking fragments of timber. The destruction was taken in this instance to prevent the firebells giving the alarm, so that the burning of the bridge was witnessed by comparatively few persons, and the event did not arouse the fears of those who had been so confidently assured that the wires of the suspension bridge were out about the same time and that fine structure is now a complete wreck.

This history is continued in the Times of the 2d, and we will give it to our readers on Tuesday.

POSTAL FACILITIES IN KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Post Office Department is actively engaged in preparation for the restoration of postal facilities in all that portion of Kentucky and Tennessee recently recovered from the possession of the rebels. As soon as it is ascertained that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is in condition to transport the mails, two route agents will be appointed, and the usual mail facilities resumed. At present the only arrangements for the transmission of mail matter in that region in such as is provided by the route agents of the Post Office Department. A number of applications are on file, some of which were made before the occupation of Nashville by the Union forces.

Secretary Chase is preparing instructions to the agent of the Treasury Department (Allen A. Hall) in regard to the reopening of trade with Nashville. The details of these instructions will not be completed for several days.

We learn from Louisville, and from a source not likely to be misinformed, that the United States Collector of that city has, the past few days, dispatched a considerable number of the rebels of Tennessee, especially those portions on the river lately opened by our gunboats and forces, to feel the pulse of the loyal business people, and to ascertain the extent of the alleged Union feeling. If the report of this agent shall be deemed satisfactory, and his investigations will be of the most thorough character—there is good reason to believe that trade will be immediately opened with all parts of that State, the same as before the rebellion, with the exception of articles strictly contraband of war.

The Buffalo Commercial says during the terrific storm of wind and snow that raged over the country on Friday night, two farmers were traversing the road in a cutter, between Glasgowville and Warsaw.

While crossing the railroad track, between eight and nine o'clock, they mistook their way in the darkness, and instead of keeping on the road turned down the track. They had driven about five minutes, when they discovered their mistake, and began to retreat. They were then upon a ridge where the bank, drifted with snow, swept downward on either side. The eastward bound train was approaching, and within a few minutes they saw the locomotive and the train behind them. It was then a race for life, and the horse, flying through the storm, got beyond the ridge and off the track not a second too soon. The train went thundering by, almost brushing the cutter.

BOURBON COUNTY PROPERTY SALES.

The sale of the property of W. D. Collins, Esq., took place on Wednesday last. The home tract, lying near Russell's Mills and containing 125 acres, sold for \$600 per acre. Mr. Thomas Fisher became the purchaser. Another tract, adjoining, containing 60 acres, brought \$800 per acre. Mr. Joshua Barton was the purchaser. A tract of timber land, in the vicinity, belonging to Mr. Hector Reid, and containing 15 acres, was sold at \$67 to Mr. James McIlvaine. Thirty-six miles, two years old this spring, in this order, brought \$61.45, and the other stock very fair prices.

The Washington Republican denounces the recent order of Gen. Halleck to his troops advancing into Tennessee, forbidding the reception of fugitives within the lines, and asks:

"What entitles this upstart, General Halleck, to assume to reverse the policy prevailing everywhere else? Will the President tolerate this magnificent insolence?"

The radical will find a hard die of it. Better be quiet and die in quiet.

Another ballet girl has been burned to death at a theater in Liverpool.

On the night of the 16th ultimo she was performing in the pantomime, and was retiring from the stage, at the conclusion of one part of the ballet, when she stopped to look at her shoes. The blind part of her skirt lifted as she was in the act of stooping, and her dress caught fire from a gas jet placed in the side wing. She lived only a few hours after the accident.

A CHARGE.—We learn that the Badger (Wisconsin) Battery company, under command of Captain Drury, has been compelled by a charge of its armament. The six pointers they have been using, have been changed for thirty-five pounder rifled Parrot guns. This Battery Company is one of the best in the service, and will prove a terror to the enemy on any field of battle to which it may be ordered.

AN AWEKWARD POSITION.—We learn that on Monday night last, a house at Mexican Corner, occupied by two families, was so completely submerged in the morning morning of it could be seen. The inmates attempted to escape by tearing boards from the gable ends of the house, but did not succeed in making their exit, and they were obliged to remain in that position until the neighbors gathered to dig them out. By tunnelling forty feet through the snow the blockaded families were released.—Portland (Me.) Advertiser.

John W. Audubon, the last of the line of the celebrated naturalist, Audubon, died on Friday last, the wife of the older Audubon survives at the age of 87 years, and still resides on the spot, now surrounded by the city of New York, which was a wilderness when she and her husband settled there, only as far back as 1838.

The house of Mr. William Shaw, of Paris, Ky., was struck by lightning on Sunday morning last. The inmates were in bed at the time, and, though shocked, were not hurt. The damage to the building was slight.

Hadn't the Committee on Territories better divide the country up by accurate measurement, so that we could have a Lieutenant General to every square yard?

From the South.

[From the Knoxville Register, Feb. 25.]

In an article a few weeks ago, announcing the adjournment of the court-martial in this city, we promised to furnish more in detail some of the facts connected with the burning of the railroad bridges in East Tennessee. It will be remembered that there were five bridges destroyed by the Lincoln traitors, to wit: the Holston bridge, the Lick Creek, the Hiwassee, and two across the Chickamauga, in Hamilton county, all occurring on the same night, the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th of November. An attempt was made also at the same time to destroy the Strawberry Plains bridge, which was prevented by a heavy coat of snow, and the night of the 8th or the morning of the 9th of November. No doubt efforts were also made to destroy the bridge at London, and it doubtless would have been done had not a military force been stationed there. These accounts of the destruction of the bridges, and a general uprising of the Unionists in East Tennessee, would have occurred in connection with the former, had it not been for the prompt action of the military authorities of the Confederate States in this end of the State, and the failure of the Lincoln forces to push a column across the mountains, as had been promised the Unionists here.

The uprising of the Unionists manifested itself in several localities by the assembling of armed men for the purpose of resistance to the Confederate Government, to wit: in the counties of Carter, Sevier, Bradley and Hamilton. Expeditions were fitted out with dispatch by our military commanders, and the insurrections in the various localities promptly suppressed. Many of those who were in arms, and whose conduct had been such as to incite rebellion and insurrection, although not actually in arms, were taken prisoners, and sent to the Department, sent to Tusculum as prisoners of war. None of the actual bridge burners were arrested, except those concerned in the Lick Creek bridge in Greene county. Ten or twelve of these were captured, and whom were executed at Greenville upon their own confession, and the remainder sent to Knoxville for trial by a military commission, three of whom were punished with death upon their own confession of their guilt. As we have stated before, these persons were all guaranteed a fair trial before the board of officers convened for that purpose, and the result of the trial, the testimony of all the laws governing criminal trials, and of the most distinguished counsel that could be procured.

The facts connected with the burning of the Lick Creek bridge, which was the largest of the bridges destroyed, will be given in the testimony elicited by the court-martial, have come into our possession from an authentic source, and are as follows:

A man by the name of David Fry, in connection with William H. Carter, both citizens of East Tennessee, but who had lately deserted the land of their birth, fled to Kentucky, and connected themselves with the enemies of the country, returned to East Tennessee after the capture of Gen. Zollicoffer's command at Rockcastle Hill, for the purpose of inciting a conspiracy with the traitors on this side, which would result in the entire destruction of the railroad facilities here, and then break up the Union entirely out of communication between Virginia and the remaining States of the Confederacy, prevent the transportation of troops, provisions, and munitions of war, and thus open the way for the successful invasion of our State. These two men, as is supposed, came first into the county of Anderson, and then concealed at the house of a Union man, one by the name of Jesse Hester, near the place of the late battle of Strawberry Plains bridge, but who, with his gang of fifteen men, was reported by Keelan single handed alone. Fickens himself falling seriously wounded.

It is known that Fry and Carter passed on into Roanoke county, and parted at Kingston. At this point we lose sight of Fry, as at evidence has been given of his whereabouts after that time. Fry, however, proceeded on his journey up the country, passing through London (no doubt he was in the house of the late Unionist, and thus open the way for the successful invasion of our State. These two men, as is supposed, came first into the county of Anderson, and then concealed at the house of a Union man, one by the name of Jesse Hester, near the place of the late battle of Strawberry Plains bridge, but who, with his gang of fifteen men, was reported by Keelan single handed alone. Fickens himself falling seriously wounded.

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